IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows. A clean copy of the amended paragraph(s) is included below. A marked up copy of the amended paragraph(s) is included in Appendix A.

On page 11, please replace the paragraph beginning on line 7 with:

The present invention provides a method and apparatus that moves data stored in a first (e.g., 512) byte sector format to a second (e.g., 52x which will be used to refer to, for example, 520/524/528) byte sector size. The method and apparatus performs data migration without interruption of the host's ability to write and read data from the system. By migrating data to a number of new drives added to the system drive, the additional data which will be stored may be accommodated. The added drives allow the migration to take place without interruption of the hosts I/O path or allows the data to be migrated to an entirely new set of physical drives.

On page 13, please replace the paragraph beginning on line 12 with:

An actuator assembly 230 is also attached to the base 222. The actuator assembly 230 shown is a rotary type actuator and is provided with a pivot apparatus 232, such as a bearing cartridge, to allow smooth rotation of the actuator assembly. The actuator assembly 230 includes a body 233 having arms 234 on one end. The arms 234 carry transducers 236 in transducing relation to the disk 228. A load beam or suspension 235 is attached to each arm. The transducers 236 are attached to each load beam or suspension 235. The transducers 236 are encapsulated within a slider or small ceramic block. The slider carries the transducer over the disk. The other end of the actuator body 233 includes a portion of an actuator motor. The portion of the actuator motor shown attached to the actuator body 233 is the coil 240. An other portion of the actuator motor is attached to the base 222. The other portion shown in Fig. 2 is a magnetic field apparatus 242. The coil 240 and the magnetic field apparatus 242 form a voice coil motor used to move the actuator body and reposition one or more sliders which carry the transducers 236, also commonly referred to as read/write heads, to different radial positions relative to one or more surfaces of the disk 228. The pivot apparatus 232, such as a precision bearing cartridge, allows for a smooth rotational movement of the actuator assembly 230.

On pages 15, line 21 to page 16, line 15, please replace the paragraphs with:

Read/write electronics 313 receives signals 338 from transducer 308, passes servo information 366 to servo electronics 312, and passes data signals 368 to formatter 315. Servo electronics 312 uses the servo information to produce a current at 340 which controls the voice coil motor 310 to properly position the transducer 308. Interface electronics 314 communicates with a host system (not shown) over interface 362, passing data and command information. Interface electronics 314 also communicates with formatter 315 over interface 364. Microprocessor 316 communicates with the various other electronics over command and data bus 370.

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In the operation of disk drive 302, interface electronics 314 receives a request for reading or writing data sectors over interface 362. Formatter electronics 315 receives a list of requested data sectors from interface electronics 314 and converts them into zone, cylinder, head and data sector numbers which uniquely identify the location of the desired data sectors. The head and cylinder information 360 are passed to servo electronics 312, which is responsible for positioning recording head 308 over the appropriate data sector on the appropriate cylinder. If the cylinder number provided to servo electronics 312 is not the same as the track number over which recording head 308 is presently positioned, a seek operation is performed to reposition recording head 308 over the appropriate cylinder.

On page 18, please replace the paragraph beginning on line 6 with:

Fig. 4 illustrates a flow chart 400 of a general embodiment of the invention for migrating data from a first format type to a second format type. Fig. 4 shows that at least one drive is added to the system 410. Then, the data in a first format type on the original drives is converted to a format of second type on the added at least one drive 420. Where the number of available new drives is limited either for cost reasons or simply a lack of physical enclosure slots, an additional physical drive is installed to accommodate the newly added data as described below in more detail with reference to the flow chart 500 of Fig. 5. If there are sufficient drives available to create a "mirror" of the system drive which needs to be migrated, a complete mirror system may be used as described below in more detail with reference to the flow chart 600 of Fig. 6.

On page 18, line 16 to page 19, line 4, please replace the paragraphs with:

In Fig. 5, if an initial configuration uses four physical drives to create a system drive and the data is laid out in 512 byte sectors, an additional physical drive is added to accommodate the newly added data 510. The newly added drive is formatted for 52x sector size. The data is then re-laid (i.e., rearrangement of data within and between drives with no substantive changes to the data) out to utilize five physical drives instead of four 525. The data that is written to the newly added drive will use a 52x sector size, while all of the original drives will retain the 512 byte sector size.

After the data migration has completed, it is now time to convert the original drives to a 52x sector format 530. The conversion process 530 may be performed according to one of two methods 535: through the use of an additional spare drive which is used to migrate 512 byte sector information to 52x byte sector information 540 or through the use of the regenerate() function which will allow the 512 byte information to be rebuilt onto the 52x format 550.